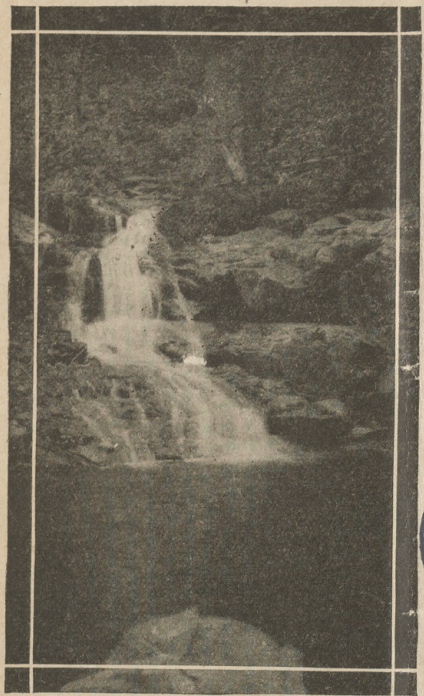


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

3
The Sunshine
Recreation Ground
of a Nation.



PREVENT FOREST FIRES
—IT PAYS—

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT
NATIONAL FORESTS OF ARIZONA
AND NEW MEXICO



FOREST FIRES

It has been said that a man who has seen the terrifying sight of a forest fire, or has helped to fight one, will never again be guilty of carelessness with fire in the woods. Not many of us have had that stern lesson and fewer of us can appreciate the meaning of such a conflagration in its blighting effect on tree growth and possible destruction of the very means of future tree growth through erosion. The ease with which a fire spreads with a wind to fan it, or even without a wind (in which case the fire creates its own draft), is amazing. A fast horse can not outrun many a forest fire, and in a few hours or a day tens of thousands of acres of green timber can be turned into smoking desolation. The loss of property and human life is always a possibility in such a fire.

The Forest Service in the fire season concentrates its entire material resources and efforts in preventing small fires from growing large. Backed by drastic laws, it attempts to prevent man-made fires by apprehending those guilty of starting fires. The greatest service that can be rendered by a traveler in the Forest is to observe all care with camp fires, matches, cigarettes, and cigar stubs, and pipe ashes. A camp fire left unattended is a source of danger in the woods.

WOODS SANITATION

Next to caution with camp fires, a word regarding woods sanitation is advisable to those not having frequent contact with the big open. A vacation in the open means a throwing off of restraints, freedom from convention, getting back to nature. The complex machinery of a modern home and community with all its restrictions falls away, and we seek rest and relief in the woods and on the road. Truly the simple life.

However, the simple life has also a few simple rules that need to be observed. Our camp site of to-day will perhaps be the camp site of another to-morrow, and to leave defiled a former beauty spot of nature is contrary to the rules of the game. A rusty tin can or a recently emptied one filled with flies or mosquito larvae is a jarring note. Unburned or unburied refuse and waste are bad signs to leave behind and indicate an unwelcome type of Forest visitor. The water supply of a ranch or town can easily be contaminated by forgetfulness or carelessness with other forms of waste resulting from a temporary or permanent camp.

The simplest suggestion that can be made in respect to camp sanitation is to treat your camp grounds as you would have your own property treated; as, for instance, your own house yard. Consider it as a place to which you may wish to return shortly. If this is done, there is little danger that refuse or waste of any sort will be left unburned or unburied.

THE SOUTHWEST

A mistaken impression existing among people residing at a distance is that the Southwest is a land of treeless wastes, of cactus and deserts. It is true that there are great areas of these most interesting geographic types, but in addition there are also millions of acres of rugged pine and fir-clad mountains, giving a range of plant and animal life from semitropical to Hudsonian-Alpine. The Mexican jaguar as well as the Arctic ptarmigan are found in their natural habitat of climate and surroundings in Arizona and New Mexico. From points devoid of all tree life and carpeted only with the tiny flowers of Alpine species one can look with the naked eye to low-lying deserts where the giant cactus is the predominant feature of plant life. Within the region lies also the greatest expanse of pure pine forest in the world.

The fourteen National Forests of the Southwest welcome you to their millions of acres of public playgrounds. Camping, fishing, and hunting; auto tours, mountain climbing; exploring the little-trod places; experiencing the real silence and peace of the far mountain fastness, all available to those who would come for rest and recreation. These Forests are administered by the Forest Service, a bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, each being in charge of a Supervisor, who makes his headquarters in a town conveniently located on or near his Forest. The ultimate division of the administration of a Forest is the ranger district, an area varying from 100,000 to 400,000 acres, in charge of a Forest ranger. Supervisors and rangers are interested in seeing that you have a good trip while on the Forests, and they will therefore be glad to give you specific information, advice, and assistance.

The Forests, shown on the reverse side, together with their headquarters, are listed below:

ARIZONA

- APACHE NATIONAL FOREST—Springville, Ariz.
- COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST—Flagstaff, Ariz.
- CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST—Tucson, Ariz.
- CROOK NATIONAL FOREST—Safford, Ariz.
- PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST—Prescott, Ariz.
- SITGREAVES NATIONAL FOREST—Snowflake, Ariz.
- TONTO NATIONAL FOREST—Phoenix, Ariz.
- TUSAYAN NATIONAL FOREST—Williams, Ariz.

NEW MEXICO

- CARSON NATIONAL FOREST—Taos, N. Mex.
- DATIL NATIONAL FOREST—Magdalena, N. Mex.
- GILA NATIONAL FOREST—Silver City, N. Mex.
- LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST—Alamogordo, N. Mex.
- MANZANO NATIONAL FOREST—Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST—Santa Fe, N. Mex.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The National Forests were created to insure a perpetual timber supply, to preserve the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, and to provide for the use of all their resources in the ways which will make them of largest service to the greatest number.

Chief among these resources are timber and grass. National Forest timber is handled as a crop, new stands being grown to replace the mature trees as they are cut. The ripe timber is sold on the stump to the highest bidder. Many cattle, horses, and sheep are permitted on the National Forests under the Forest Service grazing regulations, which are designed to protect and encourage the small stockman. The ranges are handled under scientific methods in order that they will not deteriorate. Permits for many other uses, not incompatible with the growing of timber, are also allowed on the National Forests.

HUNTING AND FISHING

The National Forests are the natural homes of game of all sorts. The Service is waging a continuous fight for the proper usage of this game, not especially from an esthetic viewpoint, even though there is in all nature nothing so full of beauty and grace as a deer in motion, but from the more practical point of maintaining this highest form of recreation at its very best and for the complete utilization of the vast areas so well adapted to the production of game without interference with other modern uses.

While deer, bear, wild turkey, and lesser game are found in most Forests of the Southwest, the open seasons are short and a strict enforcement of the game law is observed. Predatory animals—lions, wolves, coyotes, and bob cats—are generally plentiful and afford excellent sport at all times of the year with no closed season. Excellent fishing streams are found on many of the Forests, especially the Santa Fe, Carson, Apache, Gila, and Coconino. The stocking of streams and lakes with fry furnished by the Bureau of Fisheries is a regular Forest Service activity.

In any case where fishing or hunting is contemplated, it is advised that the prospective visitor obtain complete information regarding the State game laws and license requirements. These may be obtained from the State Game Wardens at Phoenix, Ariz., or Santa Fe, N. Mex., or from any of the Forest Service offices or rangers in the field. Observance of these State laws and the unwritten laws of good sportsmanship will result in a satisfactory trip and no conflict with the agencies interested in protecting the wild life of the forests.

CAMERA HUNTING

The only hunting of which it is said there is never a closed season is the one that taxes the ingenuity of the hunter as no man with a high-power rifle has been taxed; the one that gives a full bag to the persistent hunter; and the one that brings trophies of lasting value and a thrill in accomplishment that is never felt by the man viewing at his feet the bloody carcass of a thing until recently endowed with the joy of life and filling a place in the big scheme of the wilderness. This is camera hunting. Have you tried it? Experience the joy of "getting" your game and at the same of leaving it.

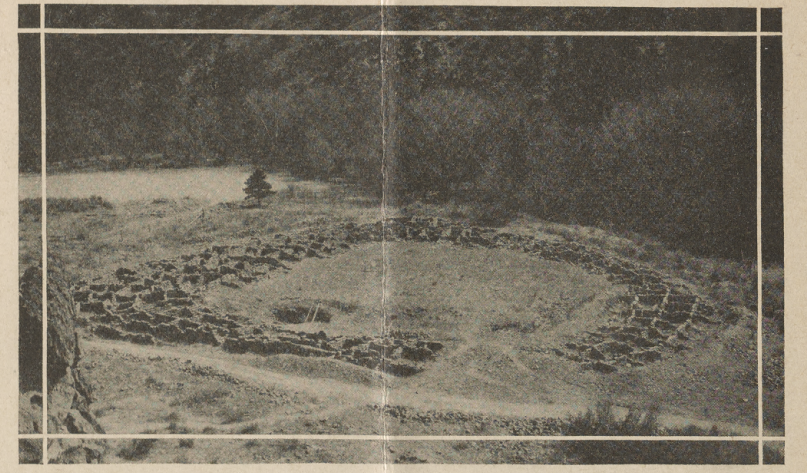


CAMPING

How are you coming to the land of enchantment—train or auto? Do you plan to follow the main road and auto-camp, or are you going to take to the hills with saddle and pack horse? By either method you will find in the Forests an abundance of camping places. Every turn in a canyon or stream has a charm of its own. Camping places and firewood may be freely appropriated within the National Forests, as well as grazing for horses in a camping outfit. There is no vacation that can equal, for real satisfaction and personal gain, several weeks' camping on a mountain trout stream. There are outfitters available with horses, equipment, and food to take parties into National Forests from practically all Supervisors' headquarters towns.

RECREATION AREAS

For the permanent camp, the cabin to which one plans to return for a number of successive seasons, areas are laid off on many Forests upon which, for a small annual rental, summer homes may be constructed under a permit running for a period of years. Sanitary regulations, water supply, roads, trails, and similar conveniences are all planned or carried out by the Forest Service with or without the cooperation of the permittees. Summer homes in the mountains accessible by auto from the plains, cities, farms, and ranches for a circle of many hundreds of miles will be the ultimate solution to the recreation need and a means of escape from torrid summer heat for countless thousands. Details of how to get a summer-home permit will be furnished by Forest Supervisors upon request.



THE BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Most famous of the National Monuments of the Southwest is the Bandelier, reached by auto from Santa Fe, N. Mex. Ruined cities of a forgotten race abound in this region, the most interesting being that in the Rito de los Frijoles. A portion of this ruin, the communal house, is shown above.

THE PUEBLOS

Survivals of an ancient race, the most colorful bit of native life in America to-day, practically untouched in customs, architecture, or mode of life by the white man's form of civilization, the Pueblos of the Southwest, their persons and habitations, are of entrancing interest. As means of travel go to-day, the pueblo towns are fairly accessible. The New Mexico pueblos are scattered for the most part along the valley of the Rio Grande from south and west of Albuquerque to Taos. Most interesting and best known of the eighteen are Acoma, Tesuque, and Taos. In northern Arizona are found the Hopi villages, famous for the snake dance. The same general region contains also most of the archaeological ruins, all worthy of a visit, of the predecessors of these present Indians. There is an extensive bibliography of interesting reading on the subject of the modern pueblos, the cliff and communal house dwellers of the past and the Southwest in general, in most libraries.



OTHER ATTRACTIONS WORTH VISITING

Below are mentioned the names of several world known points of interest that exist in the Southwest. Others less known are included, but all are visited by thousands of tourists annually. A trip through the Southwest will inevitably take you through one or more of the National Forests, and these other places are all either within the Forest boundaries or near by.

ARIZONA

	Nearest Railroad Point
Grand Canyon National Park	Grand Canyon, Ariz.
Petrified Forest National Monument	Adamana, Ariz.
Casa Grande Ruin	Florence, Ariz.
Montezuma Castle and Wall	Clarkdale, Ariz.
Walnut Canyon National Monument	Flagstaff, Ariz.
Painted Desert	Flagstaff, Ariz.
Roosevelt Dam	Globe, Ariz.
Papago Saguaro	Phoenix, Ariz.
Tonto National Monument	Phoenix, Ariz.
Tumacacori National Monument	Globe, Ariz.
Navajo National Monument	Tubac, Ariz.
	Holbrook, Ariz.

NEW MEXICO

Elephant Butte Dam	Engle, N. Mex.
El Morro National Monument	Gallup, N. Mex.
Chaco Canyon National Monument	Gallup, N. Mex.
Gran Quivira National Monument	Mountainair, N. Mex.
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument	Silver City, N. Mex.



THE FOREST RANGER

A romantic figure of the West during the past twenty years is that lone rider of the mountains and guardian of the Forests, the Forest Ranger. He is the rank and file of the Forest Service, the man who handles the big conservation job in the field, and from whose ranks has come practically the entire force of the Service in the Supervisor's, District, and Washington offices. The position of Ranger is the gateway to the Service.

While on the Forest get in touch with the Ranger. He is a man intimately acquainted with the country, its geography, its recreation possibilities, and its highways and byways. He is the guardian of a vast region, and you can help his guardianship by observing a few simple rules for Forest dwellers, transient or permanent, which he will gladly explain to you.

An idea of the scope of the activities of the Service may be gained by a brief narration of some of the duties of the average Forest Ranger:

- Fire protection of 50,000 to 100,000 acres of timber.
- Grazing administration of 10,000 to 65,000 head of stock.
- Administration of timber sales.
- Special uses administration.
- Handling of homestead laws as applied to Forests.
- Examination of claims of all sorts.
- Surveying various claims, rights of way, etc.
- Construction of houses, telephone lines, trails, and roads.
- Maintenance of many miles of telephone line.
- Game and fish warden.
- Stocking streams with fish.
- Administration of free use of timber, stone, etc.

